

# Maine Farmer.

Our Home, Our Country, and our Brother Man.  
American vs. English Agricultural Implements.

We have several times of late called the attention of our readers to the great industrial exhibition to be held next season, and to the importance of our own State being fully represented at each of them. Our thoughts are again turned to this subject by having just received from the U. S. Consul at Cork, Ireland, Hon. E. C. Eastman, a copy of the *Cork Daily Herald* for Dec. 5th, 1864, containing the account of a meeting of the Cork Agricultural Society, at which the subject of "American vs. English Agricultural Implements" was under discussion. The Society had imported several implements from this country, which were inspected and regarded as highly satisfactory. One of the members ventured the assertion that a trial would show the American machines to be greatly superior to the English. Another remarked that the English implements were so expensive that they were beyond the reach of most farmers, whilst the American ones were so cheap that any farmer having thirty acres could purchase them. Upon the question of their durability a member said there was no advantage peculiar to the American machines—the frames were all made of hardwood, whilst the frames of the implements produced by English manufacturers were invariably made of iron, hence the difference in the cost. A discussion of some length ensued upon this point, some regarding the iron frames as superior, but it was finally settled that a hard fall would break the metal sooner than it would injure the wood, and although the wood was superior to iron, decay, yet it was properly housed and painted, last longer and resist a force with less injury.

We think this discussion another proof of the fact already established, that the agricultural implements and machines of our own country are superior to those of any other nation upon the earth. They have taken distinguished premiums at all international fairs, and stand unrivaled before the world. At the Hamburg Exhibition in 1863, where more than three thousand farm implements and machines were on exhibition, it was very noticeable that while all the machinery and farm implements from England were heavy and expensive, those from America were light and cheap, received high praise and bore many distinguished prizes. Col. Needham of Vermont, in Report of Department of Agriculture for 1863, says: "After a most thorough examination, and the most carefully applied tests, before a very able committee, the United States maintained its superiority in reaping and harvesting machines."

**A Poisoning Case.**  
Messrs. Editors:—I wish to state a fact that has just occurred, and on it to found an inquiry to be answered through the columns of the *Farmer*, by you or some of your correspondents, so that others, as ignorant as myself, if any such there are, may be benefited thereby, as we hope to be. During the past summer, my wife, for the first time raised a lot of geese and turkeys, and a short time since we killed and dressed all that we did not wish to keep over. The next morning we found a valuable gander, the patriarch of the family of geese, sick and vomiting. This continued through the day, and the following night he died. Since then, two more geese have died in the same way. All these animals seem to have been fed upon the offal of the dressed fowls. Now for the inquiry. Could they have got anything poisonous from the offal thus thrown out, and if so, what was it? Was it from the geese or turkeys, or both?  
December 26, 1864.

**One Horse Mowers.**  
Messrs. Editors:—We noticed in your paper of the 22d ult., an article copied from the *Courier* Gentlemen, asking why there is no real one-horse mower made in the market. We think we have the answer to your query, as we have one of our own. It is a mowing machine, of the build of a scythe, and weighs 425 pounds; and with a medium nine hundred feet, will cut from eight to nine acres in ten hours, and do it easy.  
The following are extracts from letters from me who have used our machines the past season.  
Woodman & Burnham.

**To Cure Hams—Query.**  
Messrs. Editors:—I have read a receipt through the columns of your paper, for preparing hams for smoking. How long it will take them to pickle; the pickle how made, and how long a time is required to smoke them.  
A SUBSCRIBER.

**Sheep and Lambs Eating Wool.**  
We have a last spring lamb that pulls the wool out of the sheep and eats it. Will you please tell us what is the cause and what will prevent it? We are indebted to your good paper for much information about such things. Please inform us through the *Farmer*, and you will much oblige your friend and well wisher.  
N. B. PRATT.  
Turner, Jan. 2, 1865.

**Notes.** This disease—If it properly comes under that head—is quite common among flocks in winter, and is analogous to that of hens eating their own eggs, &c. It can be cured by occasionally giving the sheep a small quantity of bone dust mixed with meal. If bone dust cannot be obtained, slaked lime, dried and powdered, will form a good substitute. —Eos.

## A New Flax Brake.

Messrs. Editors:—Will you give me a little information through your paper pertaining to a machine used to facilitate the process of breaking flax? It is understood in this vicinity that there is a simple machine which renders the tedious task of breaking flax a task from which the farmer will not shrink. I think if such a machine is in use and could be known, it would greatly enhance flax raising.

Respectfully yours, J. G. S.  
North Yarmouth, Dec. 20th, 1864.

**Notes.**—We presume allusion is made to the flax and hemp dressing machine patented by Sanford & Mallory, of New York city, which we have heretofore spoken of in our columns. We believe it was first patented in 1862, since which many improvements have been made in it, and it promises to be to the Northern farmer what the cotton gin has been to the planter of the South, by enabling flax to be readily and rapidly prepared for market. The straw is placed on a feed table, and passes between a series of grooved rollers, having a peculiar vibratory or back and forth motion, which completely breaks up the stony portion of the flax, so that very little is left to be removed by scutching. The machine possesses the following advantages:

1st. It is portable, and can be carried from farm to farm more easily than an ordinary threshing machine.  
2d. It can be worked by horse power; a machine driven by two horses is capable of dressing about 2,000 pounds of straw per day.  
3d. Any person who can run a fanning mill or any other simple machine can operate this brake. From five to eight pounds more of dressed flax can be obtained from a hundred pounds of straw, than by any previous method of dressing.  
The *Rural New Yorker* says of this dresser, "No machine can possibly do its work better. They are adapted to the necessities of the farmer with his few acres of flax to break, and to the manufacturer with his hundreds of tons." For further information address the inventors as above.—Eos.

**Case of Staggers in a Horse.**  
Messrs. Editors:—I have a mare that was six years old last spring, and was taken sick a few days ago, and my neighbors say that it is the staggers. When I take her out of the stable she staggers and reels about. Her eyes are bright, she eats well and drinks well. Can you or some of your readers inform me what the disease is, and what will cure her? If so, you will much oblige.  
A SUBSCRIBER.

**Notes.**—We judge the chief cause of the disease to result from the distended condition of the stomach from the presence of undigested food. The food should be entirely removed from the manger and none given for forty-eight hours. Moderate exercise should be given. Two draughts of extract of belladonna dissolved in a pint of water and given once a day for a week will be of benefit. Dr. Jennings recommends the following ball to be given internally: Barbadoes aloes one ounce; pulverized ginger two draughts; croton oil six drops; mix with molasses. Open the bowels with an injection of soap and water. Food should be given sparingly, and no corn given in any case, as it has a great tendency to heat the blood and produce a plethoric condition of the system.—Eos.

**Communications.**  
**One Horse Mowers.**  
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## Some Thoughts on Sheep Husbandry.

Messrs. Editors:—I have noticed in your paper some articles on the management of sheep, which I thought very good. The subject is one of interest to me, for I have kept sheep for the last eighteen years, and I consider them the most profitable stock that I can keep. I have now two hundred, mostly half blood Spanish Merinos, which I have produced from our native ewes and a few Spanish rams. I received last year, from the proceeds of one flock of seventy-five, \$600. (I retained thirty of my ewe lambs, but the butcher offered me the same for them, so that the estimate included the thirty.) My opinion is that our native ewes crossed with full blood Spanish Merinos until we get about one-half Spanish blood, is best for me. I then get a flock of one hundred pounds, and a lamb that the butchers are anxious to have. The average of one flock of one hundred ewes will bring from a third and a half to four dollars.

I think, situated as we are here in Maine, that we want to grade our sheep so that we shall obtain a fair fleece and fair sized lambs. If we grade too high on fine wool, we lose in the size of the lamb and the quality for a mother; and if we grade too coarse we lighten the fleece; so that a medium, I believe, is best for this section. The Merino breed, the most numerous and extreme of weather better than any other breed of sheep which approximates to it in value.

I am aware that there is a sheep fever now prevailing in Maine, and that it means a great increase in two forms—one in coarse and one in fine wool, and that it first makes its appearance over the eyes, and then settles on the brain. More on open air, and the extreme fine or coarse wool, I believe, is best for this section. The Merino breed, the most numerous and extreme of weather better than any other breed of sheep which approximates to it in value.

**Notes.**—The revenue derived from this tax is that on which the treasury relies to defray the charges the present debt of the State. It is a tax on the wool, and it will be applied to reduce the debt to the cities and towns for services to soldiers' families. A portion of the wool is sold to the cities and towns, and the balance is sold to the cities and towns. The wool is sold to the cities and towns, and the balance is sold to the cities and towns.

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**An Argument for Small Farms and High Culture.**  
The necessities of the nation have compelled Congress to resort to the imposition of taxes hitherto unknown to our people, and to an extent which has created a feeling of uneasiness and distrust, and has led to the question, whether the necessity can be met, while the necessity continues, will not be called in question.

**Marking Sheep.**  
David Street of Ohio, gives the following directions:—I first used turpentine, linseed oil and lamp-black, stamping my initials on each sheep; in a few weeks not a mark was legible. I next tried boiling tar, keeping it hot by placing the vessel containing it in a kettle of cold water. This was legible until the fleece was removed. I tried Venetian red and linseed oil, which soon became obliterated. Lastly I tried coal or gas tar, which makes a distinct and durable mark. I mark ewes on the side, wethers on the shoulder, and bucks on the rump. Sometimes stamp with my initials cut in a block of soft wood; also use a stamp cut in a circular form, making a ring; and in a hurry use a nail heated in a fire, and make one, two or three spots near together. By marking sheep of different colors on different parts of the body, it facilitates the sorting of a flock. Last spring, marked all my breeding ewes, and a part of which was new ground, and in the first time it was ever cut with a machine. In my opinion you have the best one-horse mowers there is made. —Tucker's Rural Annual.

## State Affairs.

### GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the Senate.  
Representatives:  
I congratulate you upon the auspicious circumstances under which you have assembled to inaugurate the year 1865, with the national peace long hoped for has not yet returned to rejoice the hearts of all our countrymen, and the carnage of battle still fills the land with anguish; yet the year which has elapsed upon us has been marked by signal success and memorable achievement, and the opening year dawns radiant with hopeful promise.

To God, in His infinite mercy, let us render the homage of our thanks for His goodness to this nation. The financial condition of the State, and the provisions for the relief of the poor, are subjects of great importance, and demand the most careful consideration. The people of the State and the public in general, have the strongest assurance in the character of the management of these institutions, that all their obligations will be faithfully and promptly discharged.

During the year 1864 there have been enrolled under the call of October 1863, 3,389 men were enrolled under the call of October 1863. Besides these 3,389 veterans whose term of enlistment in the organizations which entered the service in 1863, there were 1,200 men who were re-enlisted. Enlistments in the Navy during the year 1864, have been 1,200. The aggregate of these 18,294 men who have been transferred to the service of the country—equal to twenty regiments. All these have received the bounty of the State, and the bounty of the Government. The bounty of the State, for the year 1864, has been \$375,000. The bounty of the Government, for the year 1864, has been \$375,000. The bounty of the State, for the year 1864, has been \$375,000. The bounty of the Government, for the year 1864, has been \$375,000.

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**NEW ENGLAND**

**SEMI-WEEKLY LINE.**  
 Bold and fast Steamship CHESAPEAKE, Captain  
 and "HYDRAULIC" Coal, and masts, will sail for  
 as follows:  
 for New York, **WEDNESDAY**, and  
 at 4 o'clock, P. M. and on **THURSDAY**, at  
 10 o'clock, P. M. and on **FRIDAY**, at 8 o'clock P. M.  
 and on **SATURDAY**, at 8 o'clock P. M.  
 are fitted up with fine accommodations, and  
 this the most speedy, safe, and comfortable  
 between New York and Maine. Passage 35  
 and State Rooms.  
 sailed by this line, and from Montreal, Quebec,  
 and Agents, Boston, New York, and  
 are requested to send their freight to the steamer as  
 on the day that they leave Portland.  
 or passage apply  
 FOX, Brown & Ward, Portland.  
 BOWELL & CO., No. 5 West street, New York.  
 Dec. 8, 1864. 71<sup>1</sup>

covered for Bath, Portland, Boston, at 10.30 A. M.  
 and is due from Portland at 4.05 P. M. Leaves at  
 4.40 A. M. Augusta, Waterville, Kendalls Mills, Bowdoin,  
 Ken. Mills with the train for Bangor the same  
 morning leaves daily for Portland to connect with the train  
 at 20 A. M., and is due from Portland at 12.35 P. M.  
 Trains are made at the above places for Boston and Lowell  
 and also for Bangor and all stations east of Kendalls  
 Mills Central Railroad, Lewiston.  
 Ticket agents are also sold to Farmington and Superint.  
 EDWIN NYE, President.

64. 8  
**NEW ENGLAND PETROLEUM COMPANY**  
**OF BOSTON.**  
*Operating under the Laws of Massachusetts.*  
 DIRECTORS.  
 JOHN HAYDEN, JR., R. W. SEARS,  
 JOHN LINCOLN, F. E. SMITH,  
 J. C. ROMAN, J. H. CLAFF,  
 EDWIN C. BATES, J. W. BATES,

tion \$5,000. Working Capital, \$25,000

of these Company take pleasure in presenting to you and the public of New England a collection of our stock that offers immediate returns, as well as prospects of earning an income that will amply reward the investor.

**REALIZATION OF THE COMPANY CONSISTS**

principal lease of five and one-half acres of land, fixtures and buildings, being a part of the Miller five miles below Titusville, on Oak Creek, at the mouth of the

Week Railroad runs directly through this property, and the value of the property fully one dollar per acre, pending no carting.

return territory being found the whole length of this section. On this land there is one well now producing oil at 10 per day, worth at the present time a large price. For this well one of its owners has a new one on the same property. This well has a larger yield, and the pumpjack is now being run. It has been drilled to a depth of 100 feet and has been bored to 150. For this well one of its owners has a new one on the same property. This well has a larger yield, and the pumpjack is now being run. It has been drilled to a depth of 100 feet and has been bored to 150.

[illegible]

was very carefully selected last August by a most expert, and is unsurpassed on the Ureket. This oil is of the highest quality, well known and has been obtained from the superior location of this property. It is a large amount of money now developing this industry, but most conscientious and very profitable. It is in a direct range with the celebrated Tarras every foot of the territory is extremely boring land, rendering it nearly to market demand. The Ureket is a simple one of one hundred and thirty acres on Mexico, Ohio, on which they have three wells in operation, producing about four hundred barrels of oil each day, bringing realty fifty dollars per barrel or sixty dollars in eastern markets. Responsible persons to take up this oil business, and prices are all over four years old, and it is expected, when now well down, we shall get at least a five-barrel yield, nearly to oil demand. The Ureket is expected to be producing. No well was ever sunk on this

On Company are sinking wells on land adjacent to the deep, with every show, settling flowing or large quantities of oil.

Property we have two large houses, new barns, oil tanks, and first class engine and pump outfit, complete for carrying on a large oil business. Plenty kind of hard wood growing on this property enables us to cut out of the cost of cutting and hauling wood. Splendid timber for staves and other purposes readily available.

As to putting this stock upon the market that selling out sure and better inducements to subscribers there have been offered for, while there are wells in production producing enough to pay for the stock at two per cent. per month, as the yield now \$100 per acre, or \$240,000 per annum, there are also some unperfected but which will be worth \$100 per acre on undeveloped lands, and plenty of the excitement has but lately reached, which enables us to sell both from our own and other sources. The investment will be vigorously pushed. We would close down by stating that the Company is entirely a New York corporation.

will be found with

J. H. CLAPP & Co., Bankers, 37 State St.,  
B. C. RATES, Esq., 9 Merchants Row.,  
WM. LINCOLN & Co., 10 Central St.,  
B. & R. W. SEARS, 104 State St.

—Since the above Circular was written we have reason to think that one of the new scales on the market property of, and now yields twenty barrels per day. As taking is put down it will probably gain two barrels.

**DEMERIT & CO.**

THE FOLLOWING SPENDED LIST OF  
S, CHAINS, GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,  
e, c., WORTH \$500,000.

aid at ONE DOLLAR each, without regard to  
to be paid until you know what you will

Hunting Gun Watches. \$100 00 each.

Watches, 1000	\$15.00 to 25.00 each
Neck and Vest Chains,	5.00 to 16.00 each.
Arm and Guard Chains,	5.00 to 12 each.
Jet and Gold Brooches,	4.00 to 8.00 each.
Bags, Garter, Ac., Brooches,	5.00 to 8.00 each.
Gold, Ac., Jet and Gold,	5.00 to 12 each.
Breast and Scarf Pins,	5.00 to 8.00 each.
Gracettes, 1000	5.00 to 10 each.
Brooches,	5.00 to 10 to 10 each.
Small Diamond Pins and Rings,	2.00 to 8.00 each.
Watch Keys,	2.00 to 8.00 each.
Small Buttons and Studs,	2.00 to 8.00 each.
Thumbies,	4.00 to 6.00 each.
Curve Lockets,	2.00 to 7.00 each.
Figure Lockets, 1000	4.00 to 9.00 each.
Knockouts, Magnie,	2.00 to 6.00 each.
Knockouts, Crocus, Ac.,	2.00 to 6.00 each.
Knockout Buttons,	2.00 to 6.00 each.
Gold Bar Pins,	2.00 to 6.00 each.
Set Rings,	2.00 to 6.00 each.
Gold and Jewelry—Jet and Gold,	3.00 to 15.00 each.
Ladies' Jewelry—nearly styles,	3.00 to 15.00 each.
Men's Jewelry—nearly styles,	3.00 to 15.00 each.
Rings, Silver Chain and Pencil,	4.00 to 8.00 each.

oods in the above lists will be sold, without reserve, at the **ONE DOLLAR A CASH**. Certificates of all the various placed in similar certificates and sealed. These en- be sent by mail or by express at our option, without expense. On receiving a certificate you will see what represents, and it is optional with you to send one deliv- the article named, or any other in the list of the

connections by mail, we charge for forwarding the Cer- by postage and doing the business, 20 cents each. sent by mail, will be sent for \$10; sent by express, thirty for \$10; and one hundred for \$15.

entire satisfaction in every instance.

—Special terms to Agents. Address

**GEO. DEMERITT & CO.,**  
205 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

**WYN'S PATENT METALLIC**  
**LEATHER STRIPS**

**WINDOW BANDS.**  
 exclude Cold, Wind, Rain, Snow, Dust, Noise and  
 doors and windows of every description, superceding  
 any of similar nature, storm doors, &c., at less than half  
 and are a saving in fuel alone of 50 per cent. Price  
 termenue upon application.

W. H. J. PEARSON,  
 149 WASHINGTON STREET,  
 Old South Church, Boston. Agents wanted. 492

**RE BLOOD DEVONS**  
 FOR SALE BY  
**IN F. ANDERSON,**  
 MAPLEWOOD FARM,  
 South Windham.

**REWARD.**  
**STOLEN, on MONDAY, the 19th December, 1866.**  
**A PART BRED HOUND!**  
 Any one side of his head, black, black ears, a black  
 middle of the head, black in the right fore leg,  
 will be rewarded will be paid for the reward or any informa-  
 tion will lead to his recovery dead or alive by the subscriber.  
**JOHN D'ARTHEAN,**  
 Augusta, Me.

**ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.**  
 Authority of a license from the Probate Court for Kenne-  
 bec, I shall sell as follows, on SATURDAY, the 23rd  
 of February, 1867, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on  
 the lot in Yallowbough, the household farm of Robert  
 late of Yallowbough, deceased.  
**SAM'L P. FORDYCE, Administrator.**  
 23d  
 23, 1866.

**NOTED IMMEDIATELY.**

KNOWS' STITCHES, IN WORK OF JAMES CUMMINGS, JR.  
Whom all winner's employment will be given by  
JOSIAH CUMMINGS,  
Springfield, Mass.



